

SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

Wednesday, June 16, 1890.

B. F. SCHWEIER, Editor and Proprietor.

Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. JAS. A. GARFIELD, OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, OF NEW YORK.

Republican State Ticket.

SUPREME JUDGE.

HENRY GREEN, OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

JOHN A. LEMON, OF BLAIR COUNTY.

SENTINEL is to be revived.

Fifteen cents per word is what it costs to dispatch across the ocean.

Ex-Governor HARTMAN has been made collector of the port at Philadelphia.

The census will foot up nine hundred thousand of a population for Philadelphia.

It is a good deal of a joke for the Democracy to be questioning Garfield on his fealty to Republican principles.

The Brigadiers in Congress have a pension scheme to pension Confederate soldiers before Congress, nicely sugar-coated, under the Mexican Pension Bill.

Four men were found hanging to a tree, the other day, in Texas. The explanation of the cause of the hanging was written on a card that was nailed to the tree. The card read: "Crookness in horses and cattle."

Two steamers collided on Friday night, when off Connecticut river. The ships were named Stonington and Narragansett. The former ship cut the latter ship nearly through the middle. One hundred people are missing. The Narragansett sank in a few minutes.

A cyclone in Iowa on Saturday swept everything in its course. It was a half-mile wide. Houses and trees were leveled. A number of lives were lost. On the same afternoon a cyclone swept over Virginia, and in its course it unroofed houses, tore down fences, and uprooted trees, but no lives were lost.

The Democrats say that Garfield is a free tariff man, and go so far as to claim that he voted to repeal or reduce the tariff of 1842. Ten can't tell that story. For Garfield did not get to Congress till about seventeen years after the tariff of 1842 was repealed. If they want to tell stories they must get them nearer than that, or Garfield will have a larger majority next November than they expect.

Dennis Kearney, the California agitator, was a delegate in the Chicago National Greenback Convention last week. He arose and spoke on the question of woman suffrage, which had been brought before the convention by Mrs. Spencer, of Washington, D. C. Kearney said he had received instructions before leaving California from his wife, who warned him against having anything to do with woman suffragists, and declared that if he had anything to do with them, when he returned, instead of greeting him with a kiss, she would greet him with a flat-iron." Mrs. Spencer said she was glad to know who was the head of Dennis Kearney's family.

The Democrats say Garfield was a free tariff man, and that he was a Credit Mobilier man, and when you come to get at the man who wanted Garfield was in hand with Credit Mobilier, you find that Fernando Wood, of New York, the champion of Free Trade in Congress was prosecuting the inquiry against Garfield. If Garfield was Free Trade, why should the well-known Free Trader, Mr. Wood, prosecute him? Birds of a feather do no act in that way.

They had an examination at West Point the other day. It is not presumed that the faculty have received a notice that the vacuum between the sun and moon is to be filled with air, and that the law of gravitation has been suspended, but such questions as this, which was put to the colored cadet, Whittaker, "show how to construct the tables and ephemeris of the sun." "What do you understand as to the surface of elasticity?" "What is a wave surface?" inclines one to believe that Whittaker is the put to building a bridge from this planet to the sun, and that before he begins he is to find out what elasticity there is in the air to hold it. It may have had reference to the practice of gunnery, so as to be certain about getting a few shells pitched over into neighboring planets in case they should declare war against Uncle Sam; but what such questions have to do with fighting Indians, or any other enemies of the Government on this earth, is not clear. Perhaps the darkey knew when he bit off his own ears.

A SPANISH man-of-war is sailing about the Island of Jamaica, behaving in a queer way. On the 30th of May he brought an American fruit ship to port, by firing two shots, and then sent the men on board to examine the cargo, but as the Spaniard could not talk English and the American could not talk Spanish, there was no talking done, and the American did not tell why he was "overboarded." The American ship was bound to Philadelphia. Her name is Ethan A. Merritt, and her commander is Captain Rand. The Spanish war ship also gave chase to another American ship, but they got so far away on the sea that Captain Rand could not tell the result of the chase. Mind all these facts, for they may be a war cloud bigger than a "man's hand."

DEMOCRATIC PAPERS, in writing of

Chester A. Arthur, the Republican candidate for Vice President, says: "Arthur is an unknown man; he has never been in Congress, or in the Assembly, and for that reason he is not fit to be Vice President." That is a tough piece of argument, and must make the average Democratic politician feel bad, for they, one and all, incline to feel themselves able to hold any office, from that of constable up to the office of President. Then again, it is probable that the men who wrote that way of Arthur have been in a State Convention, or perhaps in a State Legislature, or perhaps in Congress, which they believe schooled them sufficiently in State craft to make them each a great ruler. But Democratic writers have expressed great concern for Mr. Arthur because when the Hayes administration came in he did not retain his position in the New York Custom House. Suppose that argument to be applied to all who go out of office on the change of an administration. Then what becomes of the Democratic office-holders that were put out on the change of administration? Again, they express alarm, that in case Garfield should die when in office, the government will not be properly administered. Of course it is a gratification to have the Democratic writers manifest a concern for good government, but the management under the last Democratic administration—that of James Buchanan—was such a terrible disaster to the country, that perhaps a more modest criticism on the management of the affairs of a nation would be more becoming in the erring brethren.

The Greenbackers held a National convention at Chicago last week. In the opening proceedings it was stated that they proposed to organize on their own hook, which may be accepted in that the past they were organized as some other one's hook—possibly a Democratic hook. The next remarkable thing was to ask that the picture of the late United States Senator Chandler, of Michigan, be removed from the hall. The discussion took in the broad field of general denunciation of corporations, banks and riches, which for a while led the listeners and readers of the remarks to believe that filthy lucre, money, is to be abolished from the earth by the reform Greenbackers; but, alas! how disappointed, for they all came in with the inconsistency that they wanted to make so much money for the country that everybody will be rich. It was a good deal humorous to hear how they denounced money in one breath, and then in the next breath hear how they proposed to flood the country with what they denounced. General B. Weaver was nominated for President, and E. J. Chambers for Vice President.

It is a mistake for teachers to be continually holding up to scholars and children the offices of the country as the places above all others to seek for. Official life in this country is not of much account, for at best its lasts only a few years. In most cases it is transitory, lasting 3, 4 or 5 or 12 years. To point a child to a place or office of a dozen years as the goal of his life is not just the thing to do. If an office comes and gathers one up, as in the case of Garfield, it may be a source of gratification. Garfield was a poor boy, but trained himself to useful occupation, and intellectual acquirements, thereby unconsciously preparing himself to hold the chief office in the nation. Boys should not be taught to seek office, or make official life the object of their ambition. The best people seldom get into office; they understand how transitory official life is, and care nothing for it. Boys should not be encouraged to hunt office; it is infinitely better to train them to study, and industry, as Garfield was trained, and then if an office comes along, they may enjoy it.

There are over \$50,000,000 in silver in the banks in Reading at this time, the same weighing 11 tons. The house of Mrs. Ramage, at Pittsburg, was struck by lightning on Saturday, and her son James, aged 15, was instantly killed. Joseph Seiber, a cherry boy, living in Adams, fell from a cherry tree on Thursday and broke his neck. Nancy Levi, a colored woman at Coatesburg, Lancaster county, has just celebrated her 100th birthday. Joseph Hardscock, of Brownsville, Fayette county, was so badly injured on Friday while wrestling that he died. Hydrophobia is unusually prevalent among the dogs in the sheep-grazing regions of Washington and Beaver counties. The fishway introduced in Columbia dam has proved an utter failure. There have been less than eight this year above it than in any year since the attempt at the experiment.

The members of the African Methodist Church at Marietta intend to build a new church at that place, and some \$300 has already been subscribed for the purpose. A turkey was stolen from Thomas Nichols, of Lenni, Delaware county, and sold to a man in Lewislyn for \$250. The thief, being suspected, was notified to return the fowl or he would be arrested. The next night the turkey was stolen and put in the coop of the original purchaser. The exchange thief was detected and had to pay \$15 fine. There is a chestnut tree growing on the farm belonging to the estate of Solomon Merkell, deceased, in Rockland township, Berks county, which is probably the largest in the section of the State. It measures thirty-eight feet four inches in circumference, and the lowest limbs are fifteen feet from the ground, and they measure fourteen feet in circumference. Stairs are fastened between the limbs so that persons can ascend to the top of the tree without danger. It yields about three bushels of chestnuts annually. It is estimated that this tree contains about seventeen cords of wood. The Huntegringer family, representing the bankrupt financiers, have been pursued with such tenacity by the people whom they defrauded, as to be utterly reduced to poverty. Three in the Berks county jail, one broken down in health, which can never be regained.

STATE ITEMS.

The bonded debt of Schuylkill county amounts to \$250,000. The Allegheny mountains this year enjoy a beautiful crop of ground squirrels.

The Treasurer of Erie county pays annually about \$3,000 for sheep killed by dogs. Archy Shaw, an old man of Clearfield for reasons unknown committed suicide on Tuesday a week.

Alice Snokes, a domestic of Harrisburg while temporarily insane made several attempts on Thursday to drown herself.

A corporal in the Harrisburg City Grays is to be court-martialed for misappropriating \$280 given him to purchase uniforms.

A tramp having the name of N. M. Green, has been arrested at Tarpot McKean county, for attempting an outrage upon a nine year old girl.

A dead infant was found, wrapped in a portion of a flour sack, with its skull crushed in, at Johnston, near the railroad track, on Thursday.

Philadelphia proposes to put some of its convicts at work cleaning its streets, and expects to make a saving of at least \$150,000 per year. The work is to be done at night, and three hundred inmates of the house of Correction, with twenty extra guards are to do it.

Altoona is to have a magnificent fire celebration on the 5th of July. A new variety of black bearded wheat is growing to great satisfaction of farmers in parts of Berks county.

David Back, residing in Path Valley, above Fannettsburg Perry Co., says that a snake ten feet long was seen near this place a few days ago. It was a black snake spotted.—The party who saw it were afraid to attack it.

Mr. Schreiber of Chambersburg Franklin Co., has in his possession a white cat which was caught in the Conococheague creek. It is entirely white or steel grey with the exception of a black spot on its head.

The Muhlenberg farm, opposite Reading, has been sold to the Reading Land and Improvement Company for \$100,000.

All fruit peddlers are excluded from cars on the Reading railroad, and newsboys are forbidden to engage in selling fruit in the depots or on the trains.

Two hundred and fifty thousand young shad have been placed in the Susquehanna River at Harrisburg.

Luther Vertz, of Hollidaysburg killed a snake that had two bodies and only one head and tail.

A rampant steer got loose in the streets at Chambersburg on Thursday a week and gored Jacob Butler, a basketmaker, so terribly that the old man died.

Mrs. Samuel Beales, the wife of a wealthy farmer at Beaver City, was found on Friday evening hanging from a rafter in one of the upper rooms of residence. Her domestic relations were happy and she enjoyed excellent health. No cause is assigned for the act.

John Harford, a Waynesburg farmer used the loop of a trace-chain for a stirrup, on Thursday while he was returning from work. The horse which he had mounted in that manner ran three times around the field, dragging Harford's body until it was torn to pieces.

The people of Duke Centre, McKean county, became delighted with Councils of that place for purchasing a dilapidated fire engine at a cost of \$800 that a procession moved through the town a few days afterward burlesquing the matter. A soda fountain was mounted on wheels and a keg set on fire which the soda fountain speedily extinguished.

A valuable horse in Lawrence township Clearfield county, had a hind leg broken on Wednesday last, by being kicked by another horse. The owner at once erected a heavy frame and put a foot over the horse. He was then raised up by means of straps so that he stands on three feet. The broken leg was set and a hole dug to prevent its resting on the ground, and the horse is still in that position, with some prospects of recovering the use of his leg.

On Thursday, June 3, Prof. L. R. Aldrich, a doctor of stammering and all impediments of speech, arrived in Allentown from Bethlehem, Pa. He was accompanied by his wife and engaged rooms at the American Hotel. On Saturday afternoon his wife shot him in the left side with a revolver and then shot herself twice in the head and once in the breast. She cannot recover, but Mr. Aldrich was only grazed by the bullet and is not much injured. The tragedy was caused by jealousy. Mrs. Aldrich's maiden name was Laura Livingston.

In Titusville last week Mrs. Joseph Bushnell died from the effect of kissing the body of her dead father ten days ago, while attending his funeral in Pittsburg. Her father died of erysipelas, and at that time mentioned she had a rare sore on her lips, through which her blood was poisoned. Her little daughter Ella is not expected to live from kissing her mother.

The following despatch from Erie under date of June 9th says: Quite a dramatic scene occurred today in the house of Mr. P. Kelly, whose wife died mysteriously last night. The coroner ordered a post-mortem and when the physicians arrived Kelly placed himself by the corpse of his wife and swore by everything that he held sacred that his wife's body should not be touched. Remonstrances were useless. He threatened destruction to the first doctor who should lay a hand on the corpse. The coroner was on the point of ordering the arrest of the whole family when Kelly's friends got him away. The heart was found to be diseased.

Hundreds of barrels of oil spouted into the air near the residence of Joseph Bennett on Bottle run, Lycoming county, on Thursday a week. There had been a break in the pipe of the great Pipe Line. The oil spattered over Mr. Bennett's buildings and ran down into the creek where it destroyed all the fish.

One million silver dollars are to be coined at the Mint during the present month. To accomplish this it will be necessary for the entire force to work until 10 o'clock each evening. The silver coins now lying in the vaults of the Mint weigh about 22 tons, and in connection with the gold on hand the total value is \$24,901,602.06 The order for thirty millions in gold \$2-50 and \$5 pieces is now about two-thirds filled, and the remaining ten millions will be coined when the order for the million silver dollars is filled.

Sketch of the Candidates for President and Vice President.

James Abraham Garfield, the Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States, has a splendid record, both as a loyal soldier and a statesman whose purity is unsullied. He was born in the little village of Orange, Cuyahogo county, Ohio, November 19, 1831, and lost his father, Abraham Garfield, when two years old. Both parents were New Englanders, the Garfields being a Massachusetts family, and the General's mother, Eliza Ballou, being the niece of Rev. Hosea Ballou, the distinguished universal preacher, and coming from New Hampshire. Abraham Garfield left his family with a little farm, where James, the youngest, worked with the three other children till he was sixteen years old, attending the village school in winter, and also learning the carpenter's trade. A SELF-MADE MAN. His excellent mother, one of the heroines of poverty, gave him a start in the world, which has resulted in so high an honor, and taught him to work until it seemed like to him. He was ambitious to get an education, and finding his carpenter's trade promised him no future, at sixteen he became a tow-path driver on the Ohio canal, and soon made himself understood as an excellent stevedore. He was about to attack as a sailor on the lakes, when an attack of fever and ague prevented, and when he recovered, he determined to go to Geauga Academy, in the next county. His mother had saved a little money, and she gave it to him to go to school. At school he rented a little room and did his own cooking; he worked at his trade morning and evening, continuing to attend country schools in winter, so that he could attend the academy in the spring and fall terms. The indomitable energy required to acquire himself in these disadvantages was sustained by the excellence of his health, and from this time he resolved to cause no more expense to his mother.

GARFIELD, THE CARPENTER. When he began to feel at home in the academy he sought out the village carpenters for odd jobs of work, which he did on Saturdays and in other intervals of leisure or holidays, saving almost every cent he earned to go to college with. When eighteen he taught a district school in the winter, studied and worked again in the summer, taught again in winter, and then attended the Hiram Institute till he became the "brag scholar" of that institution, and was then twenty-three years old. Such a career is enough to encourage every American boy, no matter how humble his position, to persevere. Garfield's simple, honest, rural neighbors already looked upon him as a hero, and his genial, modest manners made many acquaintances. He joined the Disciples' or Campbellites' Church at an early age, and was a consistent and highly respected member from the start. His religious and moral disposition leading him occasionally to exhort the meetings, which circumstance caused him to be nicknamed in Washington "Rev. Garfield," though in fact he was never ordained to the ministry. Naturally he thought of going to Bethany College, Virginia, which was sustained by his church, but he soon changed his mind, one reason being because Bethany College leaned to slavery.

President Hopkins, of Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, reports very encouragingly and joyfully that "Garfield is an exceptional friendliness man whom we have known for years at Yale and Brown University. At college his poverty made his life uncomfortable, but he stuck to his determination, and in 1854, after two years only, he graduated with the highest honors, and \$450 in debt. EDUCATOR AND LEGISLATOR. He paid this debt after two years' teaching at Hiram, where he had been a pupil; then he became president of the Academy, and began to study law. At this time he married Mrs. Lucretia Rudolph, a neighboring farmer's daughter. As a college president he soon showed that he was an orator, and used to lecture to the students every Sunday on the Bible, when no preacher was accessible. In 1859 the anti-slavery people of Portage and Summit counties elected him to the State Senate by a large majority. In the Legislature he at once came to the front as a debater with Cox and Monroe, Garfield being even then recognized as the foremost of this distinguished trio. He led the fight in the Senate in favor of the nation's right to coerce the seceding States, and was the main standard bearer in the struggle, which resulted in passing the bill defining treason against the State of Ohio as giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, and punishing it with life-imprisonment at hard labor.

His military career. When the war broke out, Garfield at once left the State Senate for the field, and soon showed Governor Dennison that he was a soldier, and was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Forty-second Ohio regiment, then to the full colonelcy, with orders to report to General Buell at Catletsburg, Ky. Buell, on December 17, 1861, assigned Colonel Garfield to command the Seventh Maine brigade. He was ordered against the Confederate General Humphry Marshall, while George H. Thomas was sent to repulse Zollieck. Buell waited for Garfield and Thomas to do their work. In January Garfield drove Marshall out of Kentucky into Virginia. On one occasion when his troops were almost out of rations and the Big Sandy river was swollen with a freshet, Colonel Garfield steered a steamboat up the river himself, carrying provisions to the camp. His victory over Zollieck's forces on January 10, 1862, caused his promotion to brigadier general from date from that time. Gen. Garfield commanding the Twentieth brigade, now marched with Buell to Grant's relief at Pittsburg Landing, and was at the siege of Corinth. After a few months' absence on sick leave, he was placed on the court martial that tried General Fitz-John Porter. In January, 1863, he became General Rosecrans' chief of staff. He sympathized with his superior, but requested for more cavalry and arms, but took the responsibility of toning down, and once even suppressing Rosecrans' passionate messages to the War Department. He served with Rosecrans up to the battle of Chickamauga, where his "gallant and meritorious services" caused his promotion to a major-generalship.

ELECTED TO CONGRESS. While in the field he had been elected to Congress from his Ohio district, without being a candidate, and though the salary of a major general was more than double that of a Congressman, he felt it a duty to resign his commission and take his seat in Congress. He became a member of the Committee on Military Affairs. His first notable speech was on the proposition of Congressman Alexander Long, of Ohio, to recognize Confederate independence. While comparing General Robert E. Lee to Lord Fairfax, who openly but tearfully opposed the revolution from the first, he likened Long to Benedict Arnold, saying that he had not the bravery to join the Confederates from the start because of his true belief in them. He was renominated, almost invariably without opposition, to every subsequent Congress. In the Fortieth, to which he was elected by 10,000 majority, he was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs; in the Forty-first, of the Banking and Currency Committee, which duties he performed with energy and distinction, as of the Appropriations Committee, where he distinguished himself by his influence for economy. Throughout the reconstruction legislation his debating abilities continued to build up his reputation. On the proposition to override the New Jersey grant of a railroad monopoly between Philadelphia and New York to the Camden and Amboy Company, the monopolists raised the State sovereignty cry. He laid this ghost by an eloquent argument, showing that such arguments could declare coin money and regulate foreign commerce, but New Jersey could not constitutionally do any of these. He has ever since been regarded as a Republican leader, and yet no one is more independent of the caucus whip when it cracks in violation of his conscience and principles. Once, on a ye and nay vote, he recorded his vote alone against that of all the rest of the House.

PARTY LEADER IN THE HOUSE. He has a judicial turn of mind, and when he once decides he goes ahead, like Davy Crockett, sure he is right. His speeches in debate are perfect sledge-hammer blows. In 1877, as one of the Republican Representatives on the Electoral Commission, he made able and convincing arguments, with an calm and logical as a judicial decision, for the re-election of the returns of Florida and Louisiana which gave Hayes the votes of those States. He again won great distinction in the extra session last year, being universally recognized as the Republican leader of the House after the promotion of Blaine to the Senate. Last January he was elected to the Senate for the term beginning next March, to succeed Thurman. He received the unanimous vote of the Republican caucus of the Ohio Legislature, an honor never before attained.

General Garfield is probably the best scholar in Congress. Though his life has been very active since he left the presidency of Hiram Academy, he has never ceased to finish his education. When in the army he used to read pocket editions of the Greek and Latin classics. Mr. E. V. Smailey, of the New York Tribune, found him one day behind a perfect mountain of books in the Congressional Library. Garfield said: "I find I am overworked, and need recreation. Now my theory is that the best way to rest the mind is not to let it be idle, but to put it at something quiet outside of the ordinary line of its employment. So I am resting by learning all the Congressional Library can show about Horace and his various editions and translations of his poems." CINCINNATI AT HIS PLOW. And yet he does not always recreate that way, but between Congresses he may be seen dressed in rustic clothes guiding a plow on his farm, which is about twenty-five miles from Cleveland, and is on both sides of the Lake Shore railroad. His Congressional district contains less illiterate for the population than any other in the country, though it is purely rural.

General Garfield's family consists of his aged mother, his wife, two boys—Harry and James—now at school in New Hampshire, a pretty little daughter, Mollie, and two younger boys, Irwin and Abram. No man has a happier family or a warmer circle of friends at home than he. He has no political opponents. His most intimate associates are Senator Blair of Virginia, a Democrat, who opposes and pairs with him on every political question. So far as personal magnetism is concerned, Senator Blaine is his only superior, and for ability as a debater, faithfulness as a student of public principles and measures, impartiality, open handed liberality and strict honesty, neither party has in Congress a better man than the Christian gentleman, soldier and statesman—James A. Garfield, of Ohio.

Chester A. Arthur for Vice President.

General Chester A. Arthur, the nominee of the National Republican Convention for the Vice Presidency of the United States, was born in Vermont in 1829. He came to New York early in life, and practiced law in that city, rising to wealthy respectability in his profession. He derives his military title from his service on Governor Morgan's staff during the rebellion. He subsequently held other local Republican offices, and was appointed Collector of Customs at New York by President Grant. He took an active part in State politics, but never neglected his official duties for them. As Collector, he was highly esteemed and respected by New York importers and merchants, and they very generally regretted his summary removal by President Hayes for alleged violation of the Civil Service Reform order, forbidding office-holders to take an active part in political organizations. General Arthur regarded the order as infringing upon his rights as a citizen, and was consequently in his disregard of it. Naval Officer Cornell, now Governor of New York, and Surveyor Sharpe, who was a delegate to the Convention just adjourned, were disappointed with him for the same cause.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FIGHT. The first attempt at removal hung there, Senator Conkling's influence preventing the confirmation of Roosevelt, whom the President named to succeed Arthur; but in February, 1879, General Arthur confirmed the nomination of Merritt, now Collector of the Port of New York, and Mr. Arthur retired to private life. Since that time he has been chairman of the Republican State Committee, and did good work last year in the Cornell-Robinson

Kelly gubernatorial campaign. He was one of the Grant delegates from New York to the Convention, and stuck to the General to the last, with the solid little army of 305. If elected Vice President, General Arthur will doubtless discharge the duties of the position to the satisfaction of the country and party.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Crawford county has sixty-three cheese factories.

A fatal cattle disease has broken out in Lancaster county.

An eel, three feet long, was caught by a boy three feet high, in a creek near Warren the other day.

Some of the physicians in the oil region prescribe by telephone.

James Butler of Grardsville, has brought suit for \$10,000 damages against that borough for injuries sustained by his falling over a dirt bank carelessly left in the street.

Army worms have appeared at Lalip, Long Island, in great numbers.

In California there are about 800,000 cattle and 8,000,000 sheep.

A beautiful Chilian lady is said to be exercising great influence in high imperial circles in Brazil. What! Has Dom Pedro got into bad habits since his tour of the world?

According to a dispatch from Muskogee, in the Indian Territory, the Seminoles have convicted an old woman of being a witch and will execute her.

A professional well digger in Sandersonville, Okla., is a blind negro. He is also well known for his boards and shingles in an straight a line as though he had perfect sight.

General Garfield is worth about 25,000.

England has nearly 20,000 gypsies, and most of them cannot read or write.

Six misbehaving young men were taken from their beds by a mob at Wesley Chapel, Ind., tied to a fence in a row and whipped almost to death.

In a circus at Paris, Ill., a suddenly crazed young lady ran into the ring, embraced the clown, and declared that he must become her husband.

Delia White invited her friends in Greensburg, Ind., to what she called a surprise party, and surprised them by getting married in their presence.

Having procured a divorce from his wife, Charles Ledwell, of Jefferson, Ohio, went to her at the end of a week, and besought her to marry him again. Mrs. Ledwell waited until he got down on his knees before her and then she struck him over the head with a club. The man's skull was fractured.

Second. The Constitution of the United States is a supreme law, and not a mere contract; out of conferred States it made a sovereign nation; some powers are denied to the nation while others are denied to the States, but the boundary between the powers delegated and those reserved is to be determined by the national and not by the State tribunals.

Third. The work of popular education is left to the care of the several States, but it is the duty of the National Government to aid that work to the extent of its Constitutional duty. The intelligence of the nation is but the aggregate of the intelligence of the several States, and the destiny of the nation must not be guided by the genius of any one State, but by the average genius of all.

Fourth. The Constitution wisely forbids Congress to make any law respecting an establishment of religion; but it is idle to hope that the nation can be protected against the influence of sectarianism while each State is free to support its own domestic churches. We therefore recommend that the Constitution be so amended as to lay the same prohibition upon the Legislature of each State, and to forbid the appropriation of public funds to the support of sectarian schools.

Fifth. We affirm the belief—avowed in 1876—that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor; that no further grant of the public domain should be made to any railway or other corporation; that slavery in any form should be abolished in the Territories; that everywhere the protection accorded to citizens of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption, and that we esteem it the duty of Congress to develop and improve our water courses and harbors, but insist that further subsidies to private persons or corporations must cease; that the obligations of the Republic to the men who preserved its integrity in the face of battles are undiminished by the lapse of fifteen years since their final victory. To do them perpetual honor is and shall forever be the grateful privilege and sacred duty of the American people.

Sixth. Since the authority to regulate immigration and intercourse between the United States and foreign nations rests with the Congress or with the United States and its treaty-making power, the Republican party, regarding the unrestricted immigration of Chinese or of other of great magnitude, invoke the exercise of that power to restrain and limit that immigration by the enactment of such just, humane and reasonable provisions as will produce that result.

Seventh. That the purity and patriotism which characterized the earlier career of Rutherford B. Hayes in peace and war, and which guided the thoughts of our immediate predecessors to him for a candidate, have continued to inspire him in his career as Chief Executive, and that history will accord to him a high rank as a patriot and as a disinterested, just and honest discharge of the public business, and will honor his interpositions between the people and proposed partisan laws.

Eighth. We charge upon the Democratic party the habitual sacrifice of patriotism and justice to a supreme and insatiable lust of office and patronage; that, to obtain possession of the National and State Governments and the control of place and position they have obstructed all effort to promote purity and to conserve the freedom of suffrage, and have devised fraudulent certifications and returns, have labored to unlawfully-elect members of Congress to secure at all hazards the vote of a majority of the States in the House of Representatives; have endeavored to occupy by force and fraud the places of trust given to them by the people of Maine and rescued by the courage in action of Maine's patriotic sons; have by methods vicious in principle and tyrannical in practice attached partisan legislation to bills, upon whose passage the very movements of the government depend; have crushed the rights of individuals; have adrocted the principle and returned, favor of rebellion against the nation, and have endeavored to obliterate the sacred memories of the war and to overcome its inestimable, valuable results of nationality, personal freedom and individual equality. The equal, steady and complete enforcement of

laws and the protection of all our citizens in the enjoyment of all privileges and communitates guaranteed by the Constitution are the first duties of a nation. The dangers of a solid South can only be averted by a faithful performance of every promise which the nation has made to the citizenry. The execution of the laws and the punishment of all those who violate them are the only safe methods by which an enduring peace can be secured and genuine prosperity established throughout the South. Whatever promises the nation makes the nation must perform, and the nation cannot with safety relegate this duty to the States. The solid South must be divided by the peaceful agencies of the ballot, and all opinions must there find free expression, and to this end the honest voter must be protected against terrorism, violence or fraud, and we affirm it to be the duty and the purpose of the Republican party to use every legitimate means to restore all the States of this Union to the most perfect harmony that may be practicable, and we submit to the practical, sensible people of the United States to say whether it would not be dangerous to the dearest interests of our country at this time to surrender the administration of the National Government to a party which seeks to overthrow the existing policy under which we are so prosperous, and thus bring distrust and confusion where there is now order, confidence and hope.

Legal Notices. AUDITOR'S NOTICE. In the Orphans' Court of Juniata County. In re Estate of John Wright, deceased.

THE undersigned, appointed Auditor at an Orphans' Court held at Millintown, June 15, 1890, to distribute the balance in the hands of Ezra D. Parker, Esq., Executor of the estate of John Wright, deceased, on the second partial account, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Millintown, on

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1890, at 10 o'clock P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said final account. SOLOMON MANBECK, Auditor.

June 15, 1890.

Administrators' Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Philip Manbeck, late of Walker township, dec'd, have been granted in due form of law to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SOLAMON MANBECK, Administrator. June 9, 1890.

Executors' Notice. Estate of David Brown, Sr., deceased. LETTERS Testamento on the estate of David Brown, Sr., late of Pearsburg township, Juniata county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands are requested to make them known to the undersigned at once.

MICHAEL R. BISHOP, JR., Executor. June 2, 1890.

Professional Cards. LOUIS E. ATKINSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

Collecting and Conveyancing promptly attended to. Office—On Main street, in his place of residence, south of Bridge street.

MASON IRWIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA CO., PA.

All business promptly attended to. Office—On Bridge street, opposite the Court House square. [Jan'y, '90-ly]

JACOB BEIDLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

Collections attended to promptly. Office—With A. J. Patterson, Esq., on Bridge street. Feb. 25, 90.

DAVID D. STONE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

Collections and all professional business promptly attended to. June 29, 1877.

ALFRED J. PATTERSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA CO., PA.

All business promptly attended to. Office—On Bridge street, opposite the Court House square.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN, INSURANCE AGENT, PORT ROYAL, JUNIATA CO., PA.</